

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE

VOL. 13—No. 28.

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE WEDNESDAY MAY 3, 1922

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VULCAN

CLUB LUNCHEON

Members of Legislature Guests of the
Community Club

Success has never yet failed the Community Club, and particularly is this so in connection with the luncheons held periodically under its auspices, and that the last was the best is a credit to the club and the community and an honor due the guests, Mr. O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., and Mr. D. H. Galbraith, M.L.A. It was a fine tribute of appreciative citizens to worthy representatives.

The event took place on Thursday night at the Odd Fellows hall, a place well suited and equipped for functions of the kind, a convenience appreciated by the public. The attendance was the largest up to time, a record covering two years, and all present give ready testimony to the excellent luncheon provided by the ladies of the Roman Catholic church, and by whom it was served in satisfying quantity and pleasing manner. It was a great luncheon.

Mayor Butchart, who is also president of the Community Club, presided, and on his right and left were the guests to whom Vulcan was pleased to do honor. He announced with regret that Hon. Perrin Baker, minister of education, who had been invited to deliver an address, was unable to attend, having been required to go east on an important mission. Mr. Butchart expressed his pleasure and that of the members of the club in the part they had in giving recognition to an honor conferred upon two members of the community by two large and important electoral divisions of the province. Mr. McPherson was the first called, and he said:

Indeed, I feel honored to be here as guest of this body. It is human to desire appreciation or recognition, but the recognition of one's own acquaintances and townspeople is surely the most appreciated, the most satisfying of any compliment. At least one feels that it is more one's self and not so much an office or position that is being honored. And I would rather have the genuine good will and approval of my own district than to be acclaimed by the populace as merely the incumbent of any office.

You all may know that as speaker I have not only not been expected to speak, but have been expected not to speak, and I am not so sure but that if that were the only requirement the legislature have made a wonderfully good selection for speaker.

While I always feel more or less hesitancy about accepting any invitation to speak, because of my inadequacy, yet I am pleased with the opportunity of saying a few words in support of the existence of just such an organization as this which is extending this hospitality here this evening. And in as much as I live both in the country and in the city and move about more or less freely in both sections of the community and come into contact quite largely with both elements, I like to do what little may lie in my power to so harmonize those elements that they may each contribute the greatest possible amount of good to the community. And let me say here that I believe the greatest hindrance to this ideal and harmonious development is lack of contact, with the consequent lack of understanding, and sympathetic appreciation of each other's problems. And so I like to act as much as possible as the connecting link (not the

missing link), and dispel as many of the erroneous and extreme ideas as possible. And you may have observed that extreme ideas are a great many times the rocks on which our community splits tending to lessen the contact of the various elements of which I have spoken, and thereby producing the many misunderstandings that we all know so much about and which any proper community will soon learn to abhor.

Now this is where such an organization as this can do a world of good. By inducing that contact and adopting and maintaining a big broad spirit, and encouraging each one to work for the betterment of the community as a whole, our problems become at once, common problems, and our interest becomes wider than that selfish narrow interest that comes from too much concentration on our own affairs, and too much brooding over our own troubles. I have spoken of our common problems, and I believe that after consideration you will agree with me that most of our real problems are common problems, and that it is only by stimulating interest, increasing and widening our knowledge to one another, that we may develop a proper understanding and relationship between the various elements of our community, that we may intelligently co-operate for the solution of these many common problems. So let us all remember that we are citizens first and are rural, urban or professional incidentally and some times quite by accident.

And if any one may say that such an effort at this kind of co-operation is too idealistic, I would say that at least it is harmless, and that a few odd moments indulgence in such reflections puts us in a better state of mind to meet the many troublesome and disturbing problems. Moreover our deeds are seldom better than our ideals, and I believe that as we come to see the importance of the effect of our individual acts and influence our ideals will take form somewhat as I have suggested.

And just in this connection let me mention tolerance in a general way, and emphasize the great need for more of it in our daily lives. Tolerance in our religion, in our politics, tolerance socially and economically is a great crying need, and for lack of it we foster and develop unreasonable hatreds, and an unchristian and unforgiving attitude of mind toward our fellowmen, and not only to a certain extent isolate ourselves, but become narrow and selfish. The tolerant person is the magnanimous person who delights in giving more than he receives, not the person who always demands his pound of flesh as the man in the little verse:

"Here lies the body of William Jay,
Who died maintaining his right of way;

He was right, dead right, as he spun along,
But he's just as dead as if he'd been wrong."

—Boston Transcript.

What shall we do as citizens? First, be alive. Take an interest in community work, in the local government of school, town or municipality. A conscientious study of these questions with the broad tolerant community spirit suggested above, will enable one to assume full responsibilities of citizenship and to take such active and intelligent part in the direction of affairs as becomes a wide awake citizen in an intelligent progressive community and when we assume full

(Continued on Page Two)

ONLY A YARN

Adeline had been married but a short time. At an afternoon function she confided to a couple of friends that she was quite sure her husband never played cards at his club, like so many of those horrid men.

"And how," asked one of the other young women, "did you learn that your husband did not play?"

"Oh," explained the bride, with an air of easy confidence, "I met some members of his club the other day, and asked them, 'Can Reginald play cards?' They looked thoughtful for a moment, and then answered very sincerely, 'No, he certainly cannot.'"

VULCAN AND RADIO

Two Receiving Sets Secures the Town Prominence

Vulcan is just now receiving considerable front-page publicity in the Calgary Herald. Wireless and radio is the cause of it all. The Herald has installed a radio station and the first tests in broadcasting and the installation of the equipment is elaborately illustrated and described in the Saturday and Monday issues.

The Saturday issue, under large headings, gave prominence to Vulcan in the following article:

"Vulcan lays claim to being one of the first of the smaller Alberta towns to establish and operate a wireless station, which, since the increase in radio activity, continually receives messages from all over the continent. 'Dooley' Ober and D. C. Jones are the men who first installed the station, purely as an amateur venture. Now they entertain the community with concerts, speeches and news from all over Canada and the United States. Recently Vulcan listened to the beautiful notes of Galli Curci as she sang opera in New York. The wireless set was established by the Vulcan men about nine months ago and has been a boon to the community ever since. On it they have been able to receive all the radio messages which are being flashed through the ether constantly. Their sending, of course, is limited to the dot and dash of the wireless system."

The Monday issue, which carried the large illustrations and a lengthy article describing the initial tests and experiments, twice again mentions Vulcan in connection with the great service in the following paragraph:

"With only one tube in operation satisfactory broadcasting tests were carried out during Sunday by The Herald broadcasting machine. It is known for a certainty that communications were established as far south as Vulcan, which is about eighty miles south of Calgary. A. J. Ober, who is operating there a home-made two-stage audio frequency, informed The Herald by long distance telephone that he could hear the music and conversation quite clearly. The biggest surprise of all came when A. J. Ober, of Vulcan, phoned to say that all reports came through quite clearly, and with this news Mr. Jermain and Mr. Sturrock felt they were indeed getting in tune with the infinite."

COMMUNITY CLUB

Directors Discuss Matters of Interest and Importance

President Butchart and Messrs. Charters, Spooner, Walker, Elves and Nelson were present at the last meeting of the Community Club executive, and it was an interesting session.

The details of the arrangements made for the rest room accommodation at the Imperial Hotel were presented, and it was resolved that the Club receive the money grants made by the town and district councils and disburse same in payment of such accommodation.

The question of the figures given in Waghorn's Guide as the population of Vulcan, and the matter of giving support to the proposed campaign to combat the grasshoppers, were introduced through a communication from a citizen. The secretary was authorized to write the publishers of Waghorn's and have population placed at 840. The executive went on record in support of the fight against grasshoppers, and all citizens will be urged to assist.

Secretary was instructed to write C.P.R. officials in reference to the necessity of a permanent walk from the street to the depot steps, and also the improvement of the steps. Also to make request of them for a shipment of cinders for use on the roadway into the railway yards, and to suggest the advantage of their planting trees and otherwise beautifying the park lot on their property between the depot and the oil tanks.

By resolution, Messrs. O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., and D. H. Galbraith, M.L.A., were authorized as a committee to further pursue the effort to secure from the government a block of land near the school, the same to be used for play ground.

It was resolved to direct the attention of the municipal authorities to the bad state of a culvert near the exhibition grounds, and to request the Town Council to arrange for the ringing of the town bell at the hours of seven, twelve, one and six o'clock.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Town Bell will ring at the following hours:

7 12 1 6 and
9:30 Curfew

Commencing Monday, May 8th.

A. J. FLOOD, Secretary

LOCAL ITEMS

A silver tea will be given at the home of Mrs. F. Galliker, on the afternoon of Monday, May 8th, from three to six o'clock.

Since last week the balance of the school debentures, totalling eight thousand dollars, have been sold, and all at ninety-seven.

Mr. William Bowie has been called to his old home in Manitoba owing to the serious illness of his mother, and left Vulcan last week.

H. C. Abernethy is the new barber at the Club Billiard Hall. He arrived in town on Monday and at once got down to business. He is an artist in his line.

W. F. Jennifohn, the local dealer, is arranging for Fordson tractor demonstrations on a number of farms adjacent to Vulcan, and particulars will be given later.

Rev. Mr. Brunton, left on Tuesday morning for Castor by train, and will motor back, a distance of nearly three hundred miles, which he expects to do in a day and a half or two days.

The next Sunday night concert by the Citizens' Band, on Sunday night next, will be an open-air event played from the band stand. Of course, the weather must give permission.

A new house is a new thing in these days of hard times, but Vulcan is the first to have them. Work is progressing on the residence being built by Mr. Jennejohn, and there is a demand for it already.

From Wednesday this week to Wednesday next week will be clean-up week in Vulcan, and notices have been posted to this effect. Weather conditions have delayed the clean-up for some times.

The Ladies' Aid of the Union church, on the last Tuesday in May, will hold an old-fashioned concert, consisting of old-fashioned songs, readings and music, rendered by local talent in an old-fashioned way.

H. S. Simpson, of Okotoks, has been appointed supervisor of the "grasshopper control area" of which Vulcan and district forms a part, and he will be in town on Monday for a conference with municipal officials.

R. E. House is ill, and has been confined to bed for more than a week. We regret also to report that his suffering has been intense. He is much missed about town, and the desire is general that he might soon recover.

The choir of the Union church have recently elected the following officers: President, N. B. Wilson, re-elected; vice-president, Mrs. Rolston; secretary-treasurer, W. D. Allan. The Junior choir is superintended and financed by the senior organization.

The senior and junior choirs of the Union church will jointly give a miscellaneous program of music, at the church, on the evening of Wednesday, May 10th. Proceeds to aid in financing the trip of the junior choir to the Musical Festival at Lethbridge.

Extra prize lists for the School Fair are being printed at The Advocate. The demand for more lists is an evidence of an increase in interest in this event. Marshall school has lately been admitted to the school fair area, and Alston school will also be added to the number in the revised list.

The sum of thirty-five dollars for the Russian children's relief fund was realized from the picture show on Wednesday night. Mr. Robson provided the theatre and pictures, The Advocate contributed the advertising, Mrs. Isham and Messrs. Kettleton, Simington and Scott furnished the music, and the public put up the money.

A stop is to be put this year in British golf to the supplying by manufacturers of specially selected balls to famous players, and in any competition each player must purchase from the committee the balls he plays with.

The vacant lot gardener and back yard farmer is also getting busy. Planting of gardens will not start for some time yet, but the judicious use of a garden spade and hoe will not come amiss.

PUBLIC SCHOOL

Report of March and April for
Grades 7 and 8

Grade 8—Jennie Cook 85, Minnie Korczynski 84, Willie Butchart 78, Vida McDonald 77.8, Beulah Walker 77.5, Nan Tangen 76.5, Edith Rolston 74.7, Florence Laiselle 74.5, Albert Micks 64.5, Tom Shaw 54.4, Grace Schagel 51.3, Beulah Hampton 43, Elmer Brown 41.6, Melvin Ledbetter 40. The last four pupils were not present for all examinations.

Grade 7—Stella Dewie 76.6, Roy Thomas 70, Marian Lebeau 69.7, Ena Watt 66.2, Maude Shaw 65.8, Clara Jacobson 65.1, Jewell Gardner 64.8, Willie Thomas 63.6, Norman Jennejohn 61.3, Albert Flood 60.5, Ruth Ferngren 59.3, Olive Dunbar 59.1, Wilfred Daines 58.7, Jack Key 58.3, Wilmar Kaiser 53.1, Harry Rolston 51.2, George Seaman 44.4, Charles Kothlow 42.7.

LOCAL ITEMS

We would like to hear just when the first ball game is to be played here.

Mr. C. E. Henry was a visitor to Calgary over the week-end.

Dr. Carson was a business visitor to Calgary one day last week.

Mr. Ernie Russell was a business visitor to Lethbridge last Friday.

Mr. L. H. Stack was a visitor to Medicine Hat on business last week.

Mr. J. M. Scobbie, of High River, spent the week-end in town with his family.

Mr. Russell Robson was a business visitor to Calgary on Monday of this week.

Mr. R. H. Liggett, of High River, is in town at present inspecting our town schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Congor, of Calgary, spent the week-end in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jacques.

Mr. Lindsay is particularly interested as his daughter, Mrs. Sale is the Gold Medalist of the class.

Mr. William Pratt, who has been in the north country for about a month, returned to town on Tuesday.

Any farmers finding evidence of grasshopper eggs, are requested to communicate with Mr. A. J. Flood.

Mr. Marcellus, of Calgary, is at present visiting in town, the guest of his son, Howard.

Mr. G. R. Marcellus, of Calgary, was in town on Tuesday, visiting with his brother, Howard Marcellus.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Noble Lawrence who has been on the sick list for some time, is improving.

Nurse B. Leverington was called to attend Mr. Schween, at his farm, who is suffering from double pneumonia.

Mr. Henry Kehl left on Monday for Champion to supervise the seeding operations on his farm in the district.

Mrs. Bancroft has moved into town and has taken the house recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Jim Marshall.

Now that the majority of garden owners have their seeds in, the owners of chickens should see that they have them penned in.

Mr. Harry Jacques journeyed to Calgary by train on Saturday evening and motored back on Sunday in his new McLaughlin car.

Don't forget the big combination Band and Baseball Club dance to be held on Friday evening, dancing from 9 to 2. Good music.

Mr. J. A. Lindsay, left on Tuesday morning for Calgary to attend the graduating ceremonies of the 1922 class of nurses of the General Hospital to be held that day.

The Vulcan Band and Vulcan Baseball Club are holding a dance in the I.O.O.F. Hall, on Friday evening, May 5th. Everybody turn out and give these two organizations your support.

The secretary of the School Fair, Mr. R. L. Elves, has so far received three hundred and seventy-five applications from school children of this district for garden seeds for the School Fair.

Mr. H. S. Simpson, of Okotoks, representative in charge of the grasshopper control of this district, will consult with the Municipal District of Royal Council at an early date, as to the best methods of fighting the grasshopper.

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Hanson returned to town last week from the coast where Mrs. Hanson has been taking treatment for her eyes from Dr. A. O. Brown, formerly of Vulcan, and we are glad to report that she has had her sight restored to one of her eyes.

Harry Nelson, secretary-treasurer of the Vulcan Community Club, who was a visitor in Calgary on Saturday, told The Herald of the success of the radio experiments in his town. He came to the city in the interests of the community club, which is one of the liveliest organizations in Southern Alberta.—Calgary Herald.

The members of the Ladies' Aid had an interesting meeting the other day. The ladies are raising funds by what they term the talent system, and on that day as they made the returns each was required in verse or prose to describe the method by which their money was made. It was indeed very interesting, and best of all, the aggregate was a splendid sum.

Our people will certainly help them who help themselves. The members of the junior choir, to finance the proposed trip to Lethbridge, put on a tea and sale on Saturday, and the generous patronage of an appreciative public resulted in the proceeds reaching the splendid sum of \$85. This band of boys and girls have both talent and enterprise.

"Our Flag," the subject of an address to be delivered this week at the Women's Institute, just reminds us that there are many flag poles in Vulcan—perhaps more than usual in a town of this size. Now, what about flying the flags? It will soon be Victoria Day, and who is there that does not revere the name of Victoria? It will be a fine occasion for the flying of all the flags.

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THE VULCAN ADVOCATE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

PLOWING MATCHES

Great interest is being shown in the revival of the plowing match as a feature of agricultural society prize lists, and following the special provisions made by the agricultural department for these matches, several agricultural societies in the province are preparing to hold matches in May and June. An address by Prof. J. McGregor Smith, of the college of agriculture, Edmonton, on plowing matches, has been printed by the department in pamphlet form and a number of these have been distributed to secretaries of agricultural societies for distribution among members who may wish to enter such a competition. Points which have been holding plowing matches during the past years are Lacombe, Vermilion and Edgerton. Delia is also planning a match this year, to be held on May 24th. For some years the plowing match has been a big attraction at local fairs in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The grant now provided by the department of agriculture is 60 per cent. of the total money paid out in prizes, with a limit of \$200.

BIRDS IN FRANCE

A French publication says that old country people are remarking the scarcity of birds. In earlier days, they say, one could not go out without raising flocks of sparrows, and from morn till evening and on all sides and overhead was the singing and warbling of birds. Today one looks on every side and then scarcely discovers a single isolated bird, and even in the spring-time the country is mute. This observation, says one authority, has been made not only in France, but in most European countries. The cause of this vanishing bird life, the article states, is, without question, the poachers and bird-nesters. To counteract this evil, small societies are being formed in many schools to awaken the minds of the children to the need of protecting these invaluable servants and companions of man.

A WONDER ENGINE

Three hundred miles by an automobile on a gallon of fuel costing five and one half cents. That is the claim H. H. Elmer makes for an engine designed by himself, revealed to the directorate of an iron and steel company of which he is the manager, at its annual meeting at New York recently. Internationally known engineering experts, including Arthur West, chief engineer of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, have inspected Mr. Elmer's engine, and are said to have pronounced it hundreds of years ahead of the times.

Conan Doyle says there is love making in the world beyond. Ardent spirits, evidently, are not under any ban there.

Ireland's real grievance at England seems to be that she is trying to deprive the Irish people of everything they have had to fight about.

An Arran farmer signed a paper which he took to be a recommendation of a Tara man as agent for an implement firm. The agent went broke and the farmer was sued for \$5000 and compromised at half that amount. The paper he signed had some kick to it.

The Bassano Mail says that while the airdrome at High River and the agriculture school at Gleichen are threatened with extinction, the dam at Bassano will continue to function. The people will not tolerate any interference with their pet dam, not by a damsite.

A doctor of medicine writing to the New York Herald says that ghosts being sticklers for etiquette come only to those who invite them. We carry a fine line of invitation cards at The Times office.

CLUB LUNCHEON

(Continued from First Page)

responsibility in the direction of local affairs and reach the point where these duties are discharged intelligently and efficiently, then and not until then will our larger problems of government be solved. For with the lack of interest and lack of application that we have allowed to exist in the past, with the resulting uninteresting exercise of citizenship, no party by any known system of government, could correctly interpret the needs and wishes of a people, nor successfully apply efficient corrective measures. Apathy of the public and lack of individual interest is the greatest hindrance to social progress and we might well take a page from Pericles, the Greek statesman, of 2500 years ago: "Wealth to us is not mere material for achievement; and poverty we think it no disgrace to acknowledge, but a real degradation to make no effort to overcome. Our citizens attend to both public and private duties and do not allow absorption in their own various affairs to interfere with their knowledge of the doings and the interests of the State. We differ from other states regarding the man who holds aloof from public life, not as quiet, but as useless. We decide or debate carefully and in person all matters of policy, holding, not that words and deeds go together, but that acts are foredoomed to failure where undertaken unadvisedly."

In speaking of government I wish to dispel what seems at least in the past to have been a general misconception. Government, seems to have been regarded as something more or less mysterious, that the ordinary citizen did not, nor could not know much about. However the more I see into the lives and thoughts of those who have carried on and of those who are now carrying on the more I am impressed with the need of simple honesty and common sense. Not that I would deprecate the government officials or their importance, nor that I would detract from the dignity that quite properly attaches to such positions, but would only point out the lack of mystery in government, and emphasize what in my opinion are the greatest requisites in public men, integrity and sound judgement.

In thinking of the relation of the individual to the government, I am struck by what seems to me to be the growing tendency towards dependence, or paternalism. I am not ignoring the unfortunate conditions that have existed recently. I quite recognize that these conditions are extraordinary and do not represent, necessarily the true existing relationship of the individual to the state. But aside from this temporary relief condition, I can see a growing tendency, rightly or wrongly, to demand services from the government in an ever increasing ratio, and a growing dependence on that service. And while I believe that a properly extended government service is highly commendable and a co-operative effort along the proper line yet apart from the consideration of who pays for this service, I sometimes wonder if we are not drifting into an unnecessary evil. And then there is the consideration of cost after all. And no one seems to like the mounting tax bills. I am a great believer in the good old fashioned way of self reliance as much as possible, because our own effort well directed induces further and better effort. And even though the tendency of the age seems to be more and more towards complexity, I believe the retention of some of the simplicity of former times might not be unwise. And just in this connection I wish to say that if we could get back for a time to the simple needs and ways of our grand parents we could pay off the debt of this province in two years' time. As to the government that we now have in the province, they have made some mistakes and likely will make many more. They are not infallible but I believe they have many of the elements that make for a prosperous united province. The recent session while agreed by nearly all observers to have been one of the most quiet business like sessions in Alberta was more hurried than I like to see. However the criticism of some of the press that it was worse in this regard than previous sessions does not seem to be borne out in fact. But of necessity, until some change which time did not permit at last session can be instituted which will obviate some of these evils, some rush will be inevitable. A change in system, by splitting the sessions and giving an interval in which public opinion can be brought to bear on legislation, will help some. However no government will ever do what many fondly hope, solve all our difficulties, relieve all inequalities, and absolve the individual from that responsibility and individual effort that must for all time rest upon him.

Mr. D. H. Galbraith, member for the Nanton riding and a farmer adjacent to Vulcan, was the second speaker, and his speech of only a few minutes was witty and interesting, bright and sparkling, and full of good things, just the kind to get the truth to his auditors with an accompaniment of good humor and laughter. Vulcan, he said, was well represented at Edmonton for, besides Mr. McPherson and himself, Peter Enzenauer, who owns a section of land just north of town, is also a member of the legislature. Had Mr. Baker been present the club would have been entertaining a full representation of the government-speaker cabinet, and back benches. A member of the opposition (Mrs. Nellie McClung) had recently given testimony to the fairness and ability

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VULCAN ALBERTA

of the speaker, and he had been informed that Hon. Mr. Baker was making an admirable minister of education, for he left all important matters to those capable of managing them. Mr. Galbraith gave support to many of the ideas presented by Mr. McPherson, particularly those expressed in connection with two sessions of the legislature each year, the return to self-reliance, the development of the community spirit, and the working together for the good of all.

EMPLOYEES PAYMOST

Employees, as a class, paid the largest amount of income tax during 1921. Their total was \$11,301,805.58, it was announced in the house of commons recently. Manufacturers were next with a total of \$8,217,730.09; merchants, including wholesalers and retailers, paid \$7,689,521.23 and professional men \$2,642,585.66. Farmers, although showing a considerable increase over 1920 and 1919, paid only \$611,736.64. The balance of the 1921 total of \$46,389,806.65 was made up of \$11,823,563.05 credited to "all others" and \$4,094,864.39 from groups not classified.

The advance in the collections over 1920 is shown by the fact that in that year, only \$4,876,520.73 was collected from employees; \$4,450,375.34 from merchants and \$2,551,503.49 from manufacturers. In 1920 professional men paid \$1,093,401.07 and farmers \$525,836.74. The balance of the 1920 total of \$20,264,419.43 was completed by a total of \$6,586,782.06 paid, by non-classified groups.


In 1919 farmers paid \$350,759.73; professional men \$596,100.87; mechanics \$41,337.46; business \$6,077,282.43; corporations \$1,376,829; and all others \$900,109.27, or a total of \$9,343,419.03.

COLD LIGHT

Purely from a scientific standpoint the cold light discoveries of Professor E. Newton Harvey, of Princeton University, are of great importance. Whether an immediate practical application of the knowledge he has gained is likely at this time is problematical and unimportant.

He has demonstrated that cold light is possible, and is prepared to demonstrate that he has found a way to make luciferin, the light-giving protein substance of animal origin, continue to glow for a long period. His aim now, and the aim of all scientists similarly interested, is to produce luciferin by artificial means. When they can do this human civilization soon will find a way to accomplish what lightning bugs have always done.

When that day comes our interest in coal strikes and even in the price of coal will be less keen.



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DE LUXE AFTERNOON TEA

This is one of the finest Teas ever put on the Vulcan Market, and is especially suitable for the water of this town. Special price, per lb. 95c.

VEGETABLES

Fresh Spinach, per lb. 25c.
Rhubarb, 2 lb. for 35c.
Large Cucumbers 50c.
Strawberries, 2 bxs. 75c.
Large Head Lettuce 25c.
Leaf Lettuce, per lb. 50c.
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Diversified Farming Must Come

Begin Now Before the Land Gets Out of Condition is Opinion of J. D. Haney, of International Harvester Co.

Something Must Be Done

Every farmer and business man in this section must realize that our prosperity has rapidly declined during the past six years from 1916 to 1921 inclusive. This is because of very poor crops produced at high cost and a decline in prices of all farm products. Many farmers are facing ruin and this condition will rapidly extend to every other line of business. The 1916 crop in many localities was entirely ruined by rust at the last minute before harvest. Heavy winds, drifting soil, drouth, floods, heat, frosts, insects, increase in growth of weeds, rust and other plant diseases, have all contributed to the failure of our main money crop, wheat.

Something must be done immediately to avert the calamity which will inevitably overtake us if these conditions continue. Many farmers who have previously lived in the older farming regions know that just such conditions have been experienced particularly in the older small grain regions.

When the inevitable change to a diversified system of farming has been made prosperity has returned and land that was taken over for a small mortgage is now worth two to three hundred dollars per acre. This has been made possible because the farmers quit depending on small grain. They grew into livestock, dairying, hogs, chickens, sheep; grew corn, clover, potatoes and other crops, which are not affected by such conditions as ruin the wheat.

Fifty years ago the center of spring wheat production was in the Mississippi Valley in southern Minnesota; now it is west of the Red River Valley along the International Line. Southern Minnesota today is in the great livestock, dairying, corn and clover region, and land is worth ten times what it was during the wheat growing period. They grow much wheat and other small grain still but only in a rotation of crops. They have a diversified system of farming and have overcome many of the difficulties that are bringing disaster to our grain growing section.

Soil Drifting

Owing to heavy winds and shortage of moisture during the past four years much drifting and blowing of soil has been experienced. The system followed in small grain farming tends

to deplete the humus or fibre content until there is nothing to hold the soil particles together. Hon. Duncan Marshall of Alberta has warned the farmers that continuing the summer fallow practice will lead to ruin of the soil and that they must adopt a diversified system of farming—grow more clover, grass, cultivated crops, and provide for returning more humus or fibre to the soil to prevent blowing and add plant food.

Poor Wheat Year Is a Good Corn Year

During the years 1916 to 1921 there has been a shortage of moisture at times when the wheat needed it, but corn, clover, and other crops, that do not need moisture at the time the wheat does would have made good crops. Corn, sunflowers, alfalfa, sweet clover and rye, may be depended on to make good crops when wheat fails. It is not necessary to go outside of your own locality to observe the benefits to be derived from growing a diversity of crops. Many farmers are already or have always followed this kind of farming and their farms and their financial condition show the advantages. The Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, over a ten-year period, has demonstrated that wheat following corn shows a larger yield per acre than wheat on summer fallow. The corn, when fed to livestock, may also be made to show a profit.

Every business man and farmer who stops to consider at all must realize that conditions cannot be allowed to continue as they are now. There is only one sound, practical remedy, and that is, beginning right now to practice a more diversified system of farming on your farm.

Diversified Farming

The fundamental consideration for the future prosperity of this or any other agricultural section is maintaining the productive power of the soil. Decreasing yields, weeds, insects, plant diseases and blowing of the soil, are indications of improper handling of the diminishing supply of fertility. From 1916 to 1921 we have had the decreasing yields, weeds and plant diseases. Crop production may be influenced to a large extent by weather or climatic conditions; the skill, energy and science, employed by the farmer, but the most important factor is the fertility of the soil. In a country where land is new and the fertility

of the soil unimpaired muscle power or work from the "chin down" is about all that is necessary. In a district like ours mere muscle power will not succeed; the head must carefully direct every piece of work. It requires as much knowledge, judgment, close application, and work, to operate a farm profitably in our day on this old settled land as it does to conduct a bank or any other business.

The fertility of the soil—the proportionately small amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and vegetable matter—humus—are the farmer's capital stock, his bank account. Normal rich soils contain in the top seven inches, per acre, approximately 8000 pounds of nitrogen, 2000 pounds of phosphorus, 30,000 pounds of potassium. The top seven inches of an acre of soil weighs approximately 2,000,000 pounds. Soils require proper handling so that these small amounts of plant food are made available or there will be no crop.

A One-Crop System Robs the Soil

The one-crop system of grain farming draws more heavily on the plant food in the soil than any other system as no provision is made for returning anything for what is taken out. The grain is sold and often the straw and even some of the stubble is burned which leaves the soil poorer to the extent of the full amount of plant food required to produce the crop. It takes from the soil approximately twenty-five cents worth of fertility to produce one bushel of wheat. When the bushel of wheat is hauled away from the land and sold that fertility is gone and the soil is just that much poorer. It is not possible to entirely deplete the soil in a short time, as only a small percentage of the necessary elements become available each year.

Nothing in the world responds more readily to fair treatment than the soil, but there is no reward for the soil robber or shiftless farmer. Have our soils received fair treatment? They have been plowed, summer fallowed, planted, harvested, burned, pastured, driven over, allowed to become weedy, blow away and robbed indiscriminately. Only the natural fertility, the actual sufficiency of rainfall and the fact that the surface is frozen half the time, has enabled the soil in this district to withstand such treatment to the extent it has. The grain farmer robs the soil of its fertility, because he puts nothing back for what he takes away. Old wheat land, manured, planted to a cultivated crop, a clover or grass crop, may be made to double or treble the yield of crops. Adding active organic matter to decay and liberate plant food and improve the soil is what is needed.

Now Is The Time to Diversify

The time of the one-crop grain farmer has passed in this district. A realization of the fundamental importance of soil fertility is essential to the proper appreciation of the importance of a more diversified system of farming; corn, alfalfa, livestock, crop rotation and the return of as much fertility in the shape of barnyard manure as possible. The farmer who will not start now, even on a small scale, to devote part of his land to corn, sweet clover, alfalfa and grass, and keep enough stock to utilize these feeds is courting disaster for himself and the section in which he lives.

How to Diversify

Each farmer must work out the rotation best suited to his needs. A three-year rotation of corn, grain alfalfa or sweet clover, requires plowing only one-third of the land each year. The sweet clover has with us proven the most valuable crop of the three. The sweet clover hay and corn fed to stock will produce enough manure to cover one field each year. This is put on the sweet clover stubble and plowed under for corn. The corn land is disked as a preparation for grain and sweet clover seeded with the grain. One field is kept in alfalfa and rotated once in five years. Keep enough stock on the farm to utilize the corn and hay.

Benefits From Diversified Farming or Crop Rotation

There are so many farms that are already experiencing the beneficial results derived from diversified farming that it would hardly seem worth while arguing the question further. Briefly, the farm that is divided into four or more fields and these fields cropped, pastured and manured, according to a previously arranged program of rotation, has the following advantages:

1. The fertility and physical condition of the soil is maintained by growing clovers and putting manure back on the land—yields will increase.
2. The land does not dry out nor blow so readily, the physical condition is improved.
3. Weeds, wild oats, mustard, quack grass and thistles, plant diseases, etc., are more easily controlled.
4. A variety of feeds is available for livestock, so that none need be bought.
5. The work does not all come at one time and there is profitable employment to be done the year round.
6. Insures against crop failures; a good corn year is usually a poor wheat year and a poor corn year is usually favourable to small grains. Livestock never fails if feed is available for them. There is always something to sell or eat—eggs, cream, sheep, hogs or cattle.

7. Smaller farms, more people in the community to take an interest in local activities, better roads, schools, churches and homes. Becoming a diversified farmer makes one a better and more satisfied citizen.

Cultivated Crops Needed

Corn is an important crop to consider in making this change. As feed for livestock it has no equal and thorough cultivation of the soil, which is secured in growing it, is just what is needed. Properly cultivating a crop of corn, leaves the soil in as good condition for grain as summer fallow, besides the crop pays for the work and makes it possible to return something to the soil. The need of such a crop as corn is so great that every effort possible should be made to grow it successfully. More attention must be given to producing acclimated, home-grown varieties, and care-inoculating legume seed are supplied with the cultures. A charge of 25c is made for each bottle, which contains sufficient bacteria to inoculate sixty pounds of seed. All orders accompanied by postal orders should be directed to the Principal of the School of Agriculture, Claresholm.

In clover, white Dutch clover, red clover and beans. Complete instructions for

fully saving seed. There will be years, like 1915 and 1917, when corn will be almost a failure, but there is no crop that is not liable to fail occasionally. In some localities sunflowers may find a place and prove more certain than corn.

The Pit Silo

A great many farmers hesitate to start raising corn because they have no silo, and are afraid of the expense of erecting one. The pit silo is the solution to this problem. It costs very little cash, does not freeze or blow down; any farmer can build one, and it saves feed. A farmer with ten head of cattle could well afford to build a small pit silo which may be filled with very little expense of machinery, and would be of incalculable value to him, especially in years of short crops.

Inoculate Your Legume Seeds

At the Claresholm School of Agriculture cultures for the inoculating of the different kinds of legume seed, may be obtained by applying to the principal. It is a well established fact that legumes require certain kinds of bacteria to produce the most vigorous growth of stems, leaves and seed. In order to secure the necessary kind of bacteria in the soil, in which a par-

ticular kind of legume is to be grown the inoculation of the seed with the pure culture is recommended. From the first of April until the end of June these cultures are prepared for the inoculation of alfalfa, field or garden peas, alsike, white sweet

HOW MUCH DO YOU OWE?

Our accounts are small, but we have a large number of them scattered all over the country for subscriptions. We presume that most of our readers intend to pay up at some time, but good intentions go short way towards paying our drafts and settling our bills. Most of those who are in arrears on subscriptions owe us for job work, and know without being told how much more agreeable it would be on both sides if payment were made without putting us to the painful necessity of writing to each one personally. Now we respectfully ask each reader in arrears to send us a remittance at once.

Found

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We are offering for new stockholders to join us and then investigate. Ten shares NOW for \$10.00, not more than twenty shares to any one person or more than one hundred shares to any one family at this \$1.00 per share price.

Join us in this small way, then investigate our standing, our plans, etc., then, if you are satisfied, you can buy more stock at the prevailing price at that time. IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED, we will return your ten dollars on demand, if you make the demand within thirty days from the time you send us the \$10.00. IS THAT NOT FAIR ENOUGH? COULD YOU ASK FOR MORE?

Our plans are to drill TEN WELLS just as quick as money, labor and material can be assembled, and we honestly expect our

stock to sell from \$100.00 to \$1000.00 a share as soon as these plans are carried out.

We are not a one well syndicate, but a thoroughly organized and going company, and expect to not only drill hundreds of wells as has been done by the Standard Oil Company, the Sinclair Oil Company and others, but we expect to build our own pipe lines, and our own refineries, and establish our own Gasoline filling stations all over the country.

With these plans carried out your \$10.00 invested to-day should be worth a THOUSAND DOLLARS or more to you.

Start right, in a small way, then satisfy yourself that you are in the right company, then increase your holdings, or get out if you are not satisfied.

\$10 starts you on the road to success and wealth with us if you can act now, to-day, at once. 10 Shares \$10.00, 50 Shares \$50.00, 100 Shares \$100.00. Inquiries invited.

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Service just as you prefer it, can be had in our DINING ROOM. You are assured of good Food, Well Cooked, and Service that will please you.

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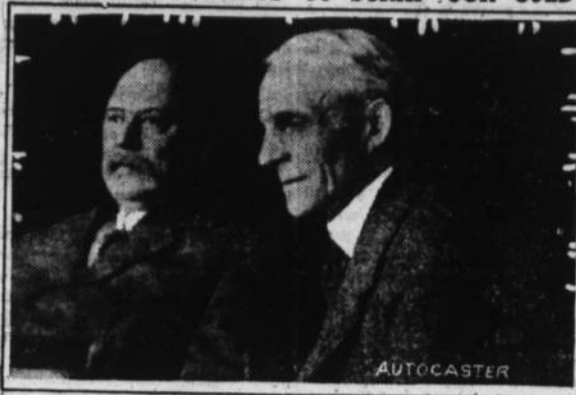
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HENRY FORD WANTS TO SCRAP OUR GOLD



Henry Ford wants our money readjusted on a basis of productive energy, instead of gold as at present. He announced at Washington, while negotiating with Secretary of War Weeks for the purchase of Muscle Shoals, Ala., as shown here, that the fight for a readjustment of American money was to be his battle this year. Ford insists that he will give the American farmer the cheapest fertilizer they have ever had if the Muscle Shoals project goes through.

SUMMER FALLOW

The Following Article on a Live Topic Is Discussed by a Man Who knows His Subject Well

The summer-fallow has been the corner-stone of successful grain growing in Western Canada up to the present time. It has conserved moisture, released fertility, and allowed an opportunity to fight weeds, and by so doing has made successful grain growing possible in the early stages of the development of the country.

There are, however, certain objections and disadvantages to summer fallowing. It is an expensive method of growing grain because it means two years' work and two years' interest on land and equipment for the production of one crop. It is wasteful of fertility and destructive of soil fibre, and in the case of some kinds of weeds, not entirely adequate as a means of controlling them. The question therefore of possible substitutes for the summer fallow is a live one in the West today.

Corn is probably the best summer fallow substitute. It gives a following wheat crop fully equal to that grown on summer fallow. At Brandon Experimental Farm, wheat following corn in field areas has given an average for the past eight years of 30.4 bushels per acre. Wheat on summer fallow under the same conditions has averaged 26.9 bushels per acre. The cost of production of the wheat on corn land is on the average just about half of that on the fallow. The corn produces a large amount of cattle feed, which being returned to the land as manure keeps up fertility and soil fibre. The corn can be cultivated while growing, and therefore used as a cleaning crop. It should not be put in very weedy land, but if well cultivated can be used to clean ordinary land. Corn may very profitably be used as a substitute for fallow to the limit of the farmer's ability to utilize the crop produced.

Sunflowers may be used in the same way as corn, and are similar in character as a rotation crop. Their crop usefulness is limited by the fact that they must be ensiled, while corn may be fed dry. They are also less efficient as a preparatory crop for grain as shown by the fact that the yield after sunflowers is lower than after corn. On the other hand they will outyield corn and their climatic range is wider.

Potatoes and field roots, make excellent fallow substitutes, but the area that can be handled on the average farm makes them of little importance in that regard.

Hay crops may be used as fallow substitutes to good advantage of many farms. A longer rotation is required; the land is seeded down; a crop or two of hay is taken off; then the sod is broken in midsummer, or in dry districts earlier; and is cultivated during the season in preparation for grain. This method is very efficient in controlling annual weeds, such as wild oats and others of that type. It is effective in restoring fibre to the soil and also fertility if clover is used in the hay mixture. It is perhaps not as effective in storing moisture as the fallow, but if the breaking is done early even this can be handled to advantage.

Pasture may be used as a substitute for fallow. This can only be recommended for fairly moist districts and for the control of annual weeds. Instead of ploughing in June as for a bare fallow, the ploughing is done in the spring or fall. Seed of an annual crop or mixture (oats, rye, barley or rape), is sown and stock are run on the field during the summer. Sweet clover sown with the last crop of grain may also be used this way. It is ploughed again in early fall. This gives more return than bare fallow, but does not conserve moisture, and in dry districts the following crop of wheat will be less. It controls annual weeds, but for the perennials, such as sow thistle, Canada thistle and couch grass, persistent cultivation is necessary.

BOOSTS FOR SILAGE

C. A. Gardner of Cayley thinks sunflower, corn and oat silage, the only solution to successful dairying and beef feeding. In the spring of 1920, I planted about ten acres of corn and sunflowers, as I contemplated building a silo that fall. As it was a dry year the corn only made a very short growth, but the sunflowers made as

high as seven feet. As I did not get my silo erected until late, the frost caught the corn and also nipped the leaves of the sunflowers. However I cut them for silage, using a common grain binder for both. As soon as I found the corn frozen I cut and stacked in large stacks, to keep from drying out before I could get it into the silo. The leaves were very dry, but the stocks were unfrozen and full of sap and with a little water put on each load before cutting, made splendid silage. There was sufficient sap in the sunflower stocks to cure well after putting in the silo. This fodder was well tramped as it was blown in by the cutter box. I used a 10-20 Titan engine to run a Massey-Harris 12" cutter which quite easily delivered the cuttings up 30 feet over the top of the silo. As labor was very high at that time, I did not run a large crew. I ran the binder one-half day and drew in with two teams. In the afternoon, my crew, consisting of four hands, ran the cutting box on what was drawn up in the morning from the field. I only had about fifty tons of silage that year. I began feeding this silage about Jan. 1 and fed eight head of cows and heifers up to July 1, and found them ready for two feeds a day of about twenty pounds to a feed. In the spring of 1921, my cows came out sick, and shedding their hair early. In the spring of 1921, I put in about ten acres of corn and sunflowers, but the drought, and grasshoppers tried to get the sunflowers and oats, but I managed to get about sixty tons of corn, sunflowers and oats saved. Had it not been for the silage, my cows would have been a poor bunch for a dairy farmer to make and profit by. Today I have Holstein cows in my barn, fat enough for beef; some of these cows are in full milk and others dry that will freshen in the summer and are in the pink of condition to go on the pasture. I would say from my experience with silage feeding, that it is the only solution to a successful way to feed stocks of any kind. I find hogs, horses and chickens as well as the cows, enjoy a good feed of silage.

This year I plan on seeding about forty acres of corn and sunflowers on land that I would otherwise summer fallow. I find that wheat yields as well on this land, the following year, as it does on a clear summer fallow and there will be sufficient corn and sunflower stubble to hold the snow and keep the land from drifting. From my short experience I cannot say too much for the silo to combat these dry years.

POTATOES

High Yield of Potatoes Are Grown Due to Good Shelter Belt

If any reader of this paper, living in the prairie provinces, looks upon a shelter belt of trees as merely a sentimental matter and "too costly for a poor farmer," let him read the following remarkable statement.

Mr. M. J. Tinline, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Scott, Saskatchewan, tested out the comparative yields of two varieties of potatoes in 1920 and 1921. One plot was grown inside a shelter belt and the other in the open field. The difference in yields is so striking that



Helen McGinnis of Chicago has been convicted as being an automobile vamp. She smiled sweetly at Martin Metzer as he was driving by in his car. He asked her to go riding with him. When he regained consciousness at a lonely spot in the country his money and diamonds were gone—and so was Helen. One to ten years for her.

this publication would like to hear from other Western readers as to their own experiences.

Inside Shelter Belt
1920—Gold Coin...479 bush. 166 bush.
1920—Everitt...413 bush. 121 bush.
1921—Gold Coin...761 bush. 249 bush.
1921—Everitt...576 bush. 166 bush.

"In the 1920 crop," says Mr. Tinline, "I do not know of any other factor that entered to influence the crop yields other than the fact that they were grown inside the windbreaks. As far as I am aware this land had received no manure previous to that time. But the snow does collect to

quite a depth during the winter months, the hedges being seven or eight feet high. In 1921 two factors might enter in to increase the yields in between the hedges; one, was the fact that this land had received some manure, and the other that it has been customary to plough this piece of land deeper than we usually plough in the fields. The field crops each year were grown on land that had been summer-fallowed the previous season. Our soil here is a chocolate clay loam. In as far as dates of planting were concerned, in neither year would the date of planting between garden and field lots be more than two days."

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

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Vulcan and District School Fair 1922

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Harvey, Mayview, Auburn, Long Coulee, Boyne, Richmond Hill, Peace, Union Jack, Ensign, Derry, McIntyre, Pleasant Grove, Cottonwood Grove, Sunset Valley, Red Cross, Highland, Thigh Hill, Sunny Glen, Reid Hill, Vulcan, Alston, Marshall.

RULES

1 Entries must be the bona-fide work of the exhibitors, and must be accompanied by entry forms and certificates from teachers and parents to this effect.

2 Each entry to be marked by number only.

3 Only one exhibit may be entered by each pupil in any class.

4 All exhibits, except live stock must be sent in the day before the Fair. Live stock by noon on Fair day.

5 Prizes will be paid in cash. For the Shield Competition points will be awarded as follows:

First Prize.....10 points
Second Prize.....7 points
Third Prize.....4 points
Fourth Prize.....2 points

6 Four prizes will be awarded in each class, except where the number or quality of exhibits does not justify such action.

7 No entry fees will be charged.

8 Special cash prizes will be divided into First, Second and Third.

9 Where a recipe is given in the Bulletin for making any article, this recipe must be followed.

10 Plants must be mounted on cards supplied by the department.

SECTION A—NATURE STUDY

1 Bouquet of Wild Flowers—Grades 1 to 8.

2 Collection of mounted and named Wild Flowers—Grades 1 to 8.

3 Collection of mounted and named Noxious Weeds—Grades 4 to 8.

4 Collection of Weeds, named, in vials—Grades 1 to 8.

5 Collection of mounted and named Insects—Grades 1 to 8.

6 Life History of Frog, Reptile, etc., as shown by a collection from nature—Grades 1 to 8.

7 Collection of Insects—Grades 1 to 8.

SECTION B—GARDEN PRODUCE

8 Carrots, 6.

9 Beets, 6.

10 Parsnips, 6.

11 Turnips, 3 (Swede).

12 Potatoes, 1 peck.

13 Cabbage, 2 heads.

14 Peas in pod, 12.

15 Peas, shelled, 1 pint (dry).

16 Mangels, 3 (Long Red).

17 Onions, 6.

18 Tomatoes, 6.

19 Squash, 2.

20 Corn, 3 cobs.

21 Citron, 2.

22 Parsnips, 6.

23 Calliopsis, 6.

24 Sweet Peas, 24.

25 Bouquet of Cut Flowers.

SECTION D—GRAIN

Exhibits need not be grown by the exhibitors in this section, but must be selected and arranged by the pupils entering in these classes, and the varieties must be named.

26 Sheaf of Wheat (any variety), 3 inches in diameter.

27 Sheaf of Oats (any variety) 3 inches in diameter

28 Sheaf of Barley (any variety), 3 inches in diameter.

29 Sheaf of Flax (any variety) 3 inches in diameter

30 Sheaf of Rye (any variety) 3 inches in diameter

31 Sheaf of Timothy (any variety) 4 inches in diameter.

32 Sheaf of Sunflowers, 2 stalks (Mammoth Russian).

33 Sheaf of Corn, 6 stalks.

34 Sheaf of Alfalfa, 6 inches in diameter.

35 Sheaf of Sweet Clover, 6 inches in diameter.

36 Threshed Flax (any variety), 1 quart.

37 Threshed Rye (any variety), 1 quart.

38 Threshed Wheat (any variety), 1 quart.

39 Threshed Oats (any variety), 1 quart.

40 Threshed Barley (any variety), 1 quart.

SECTION E—DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Cooking

41 Drop Cookies.

42 Sponge or Five-Minute Cake.

43 Peanut Brittle.

(12 years and over)

44 Plain Cake.

45 Doughnuts.

46 Biscuits.

47 Pie.

48 Potato Scallop.

49 Candy, samples of hard and soft.

50 Bread, one loaf, white.

Canning

51 Two-Pint Jars of Fruit.

52 Two-Pint Jars of Vegetables.

53 Two-Pint Jars of Meat.

54 Two-Pint Jars of Jelly.

55 Two-Pint Jars of Pickles.

School Lunch

56 Best School Lunch by child 12 or over.

SECTION F—SEWING

(10 years and under)

57 Cleaning Mitt.

58 Duster (hemmed with fancy stitch).

59 Hemmed Patch.

60 Lace (about one inch wide).

61 Doll's Dress, with three kinds of stitches (all hand work).

(Over 10 years)

62 Plain Hemstitching on any article.

63 Nightgown.

64 Darning (hole size of 50c piece).

65 Nicest and most useful article made from Flour Sack.

66 Apron (one piece).

67 An Article in Crocheting.

68 An Article in Tatting.

69 An Article in Embroidery.

70 An Article in Knitting.

SECTION G—WRITING

71 Grade 1—Figures and about ten words in large writing, using pencil, letters properly spaced.

72 Grade 2—Set of figures and about 20 words, large, with pencil.

73 Grade 3—Set of figures, letters, capital and small, and 5 or 6 lines from reader.

74 Grade 4—Same as 3.

75 Grade 5—Same, with about 10 lines.

76 Grades 6 and 7—Letters, large and small, and a letter of about 10 lines.

77 Grade 8—A letter of at least 20 lines.

SECTION H—ART

78 Grade 1—Crayon Drawing of object from nature

79 Grade 2—Crayon Drawing from nature.

80 Grade 3—Simple Landscape in colors.

81 Grade 4—Landscape in complementary colors.

82 Grade 5—Pencil Drawing, group of 3 vegetables.

83 Grade 6—Lettering, "Annual School Fair 1922."

84 Grade 7—Poster announcing Fair.

85 Grade 8—Advertisement for sale of vegetables or animals.

86 Grade 6 to 8—Make Stencil and print conventional design of insect or flower.

87 Open to all Grades—Pen and ink sketch of an actual school building in pupil's district.

88 Open to all Grades—Plan of an ideal arrangement of farm buildings and surroundings (pen and ink).

SECTION I—MAP DRAWING

All relief maps to be in plasticine or compound.

89 Grade 5—Relief Map of Alberta showing drainage, physical features, main R.R. lines, natural products, capital.

90 Grade 6—Relief Map of South America showing boundaries, countries and capitals, physical features.

91 Grade 7—Relief Map of India showing products, capitals, mountains, chief sea ports.

92 Grade 7—Colored Map of Australia showing boundaries, political divisions, capitals, sea ports.

93 Grade 8—Colored Map of Canada showing physical features, boundaries, provinces and capitals, sea ports, one trans-continental R.R. areas producing wheat, timber, coal, gold, copper and asbestos.

94 Open to all Grades—Colored Map of North America showing physical features, countries and capitals, boundaries.

SECTION J—LIVE STOCK

95 Paid Fed Dairy Heifer, born in present year.

96 Beef Calf, grade or pure bred, born in present year.

97 Foal of Draft type, born in present year.

98 Lamb, born in present year.

Poultry

99 Best pair (male and female) Plymouth Rocks.

100 Best pair (male and female) Wyandottes.

101 Best pair (male and female) Orpingtons.

102 Best pair (male and female) Rhode Island Reds.

103 Best pair (male and female) Leghorns.

Bankers' Special

Donated by the Canadian Bankers' Association. Boys' and Girls' Competition. Prizes as follows:

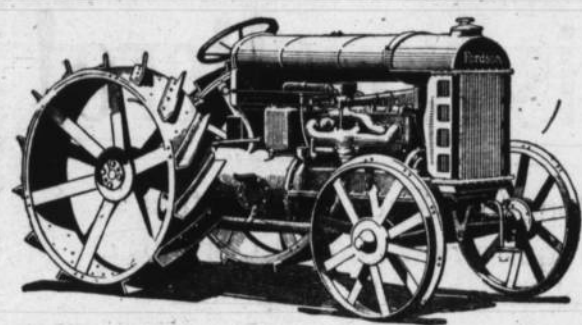
104 Two Pigs, bacon type, pure bred or grade

The Good Clothes Habit Will Save You Money



Good Clothes are always good economy. One good suit will give you more wear and satisfaction than two that are just so-so. Fit Reform Clothes are for the man who buys carefully. Their style is tailored in. There are no better fabrics. Spring styles are better values at 1922 prices. Made to measure, fit guaranteed. \$30.00 up.

A. G. Spooner, The Men's Man



When a dozen jobs are clamouring for attention at the same time and you don't know which way to turn

BUY A

Fordson Tractor

\$515

Delivered to Premises of Purchaser

W. F. JENNEJOHN
Dealer Vulcan

BERT INNES
PHONE 42, VULCAN

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Add beauty and value by Painting your Premises. House Exteriors Painted, Interiors Decorated. Be proud of your Home and Business Place. Automobile Painting and Finishing. It is Cheaper to Paint than Not to Paint. Estimates furnished on your requirements.

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AND

Feeds of all Kinds

Oil! Oil!! Oil!!!

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Home Grain Company

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D. A. BERRINGER, Manager.

THE ANNIVERSARY

Odd Fellows Attend Special Service at Union Church

Sunday morning was the brightest of the year, an auspicious circumstance in connection with the anniversary service and church parade of the local branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Everything was in tune with the spirit of the event, and the result was the most successful and profitable service of the kind yet held under these auspices. The attendance of the members of the order was large, and the congregation filled the church to capacity. Flowers in fresh bloom contributed beauty and fragrance. The two choirs, the junior and senior organizations, complete in numbers and specially trained for the occasion, rendered exceptionally fine service, and the congregational singing was good. In all it was just such a service that interested and inspired everybody, and contributing to this was the very excellent address of welcome and timely sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Brunton, and the value of these is such that they merit even a wider publicity than these columns can give, and The Advocate is pleased to print both.

It affords me great pleasure this morning, both in my own name and the names of the officer bearers of this congregation to welcome to this church, the members and friends of Vulcan Lodge of Oddfellows, where we can unite together in the worship of Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. I can assure you that it has been a great satisfaction to me to learn that religious worship has held a very high place in the exercises of your Order from very ancient times, and that when a service of this kind is held you honor yourselves and you honor your maker by attending in large numbers. This is just as it should be. We have a right to honor any institution that honors religion. The chief purpose of the order is to promote a kindlier feeling among men. Man is a social being, he delights in the society of his kind. For a man to be separated from his fellow beings, to be isolated from their interests, to be at discord with those with whom he should dwell in unity is felt to be unnatural, inhuman and hateful.

One of our poets pictures Enoch Arden praying on his lonely island for human friendship. He saw all the beautiful things about him. He heard the ripple of the streams, the song of the birds, and the rustling of the leaves, but he longed to hear the kindly human voice, and to see the kindly human face. And so that beautiful island became to him the loneliest island, and had he not enjoyed fellowship with his God he might have died in solitude.

As a society of Oddfellows we are called out of the world to live together in unity and brotherhood in a happier and sweeter society of love, service and sacrifice for each other. It is quite possible for a body of men to be of different opinion on religious, political and social questions, and yet unite as one man for the common good. Such unity as this is possible, even amid the confusions of time and the roar of discordant voices. The civil government of our country has realized this unity. The town, the city and the empire of whom we form a part is a unit, (i.e., a number of men united together for the purpose of securing safety of person and property, and that of helping each citizen to help one another to live more prosperous and happy lives.

Harmony must prevail, and harmony is the result of unity. In the choir, in the band, in the army, in the province, in our town, and in the empire, in all our social and civic relationships, unity and harmony must prevail. A breach of this law of harmony would ruin any society or institution.

A very striking example of the wisdom and success of dwelling together in unity is afforded us in the society to which you belong. Doubtless the origin of your order was in a desire to promote a kindly spirit, among a few kindred spirits away back in the time of the Georges. I do not know how it got its name, whether the name Oddfellow was applied as a nickname, or whether it was a name assumed by the brethren themselves; at any rate it is a name of honor and respect, for it denotes friendship and brotherly love, realized in a marvelous degree in relieving human woe and advancing human happiness. The Oddfellows' society is a survival of other societies of the same kind that have perished, and is distinguished from others that still exist. It is one of the largest societies in the world today and is found wherever the English language is spoken. The order is quite friendly to Christianity. Its ritual is based on the New Testament. Its model man is the good Samaritan. The principles which it seeks to promote is friendship, truth and brotherly love. Its emblems are the heart and the hand, the sympathizing heart and the helping hand. In looking over your ritual I find nothing in it inconsistent with a practical expression of Christianity, and Christianity is a big word. It is bigger than any one church. No one church has the monopoly of Christianity, which means a practical application of teachings of Christ to every day life. All you have to do is to apply your own teachings to the solution of our social, religious and economic problems, and if you do this you shall have the respect of men and the glory of God behind you in the coming days.

In one word the great purpose of your order is to enable men and women to provide for the necessities of life and in the case of death you are in charity bound to visit the widow and the orphan and try in every way to make their hard lot more endurable. This seems to be the object of your society. How good and how pleasant to see men dwelling together in unity in order that they may be better enabled to promote one another's temporal good, endeavoring to cheer one another in gloom, to visit one another in sickness, and woe and drop the sympathizing tear for another's distress and to see that in the hour of death and at the grave that everything shall be done decently and in order. Such a spectacle of unity ought to be good, relieving sickness of part of its pains, and death part of its horrors. And my sincere and best wishes for the members of the order is that they may continue to dwell in unity, endeavoring to diminish human misery, increase human happiness and

leave this old world better than we found it.

I am delighted too to have the honor of welcoming the members of the Rebeckah lodge. I can assure you that I would be very ungrateful if I did not say a word in recognition of the splendid services rendered by our women in the solution of our moral and social problems. This old world of ours must turn to its women for a warning of those dangers that threatens the very life of our people. For no nation is better than its women. Seldom has a family been superior to its mother. It is an old saying, and a true one, "That the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world". At this critical time in the history of our country there belongs to our women the mission of sympathy and the world is digging for sympathetic and loving hearts.

You will remember the words of Chas. Kingsley: "For men must work and women must weep while the harbor bar be moaning. It is in this great field of sympathy that you must serve the world a sympathy, based on knowledge and inspired by love. And I can assure you that there is no gift for which womanhood is so supreme as the gift of sacrifice. Man has qualities of daring and inventiveness in a degree that women have seldom attained, but perhaps that is due to his education and environment. But it is an admitted fact today that women possess that which is the crown of character. She possesses the power to sacrifice. She can give herself in unselfish devotion to a person or a cause in a way that men seldom do, and she does this often times without any show or parade. She is thus giving herself away in many ways for her children, her husband, her country and her God! A woman's life is the epitome of sacrifice. There are many striking examples of this in scripture history. In Esther risking her life for the salvation of her people; in Ruth the Moabitess; and Mary Magdalene, and Hanna in giving her child up to the service in the Temple. In Dorcas mending clothes for the poor people of the city of Joppa. But one of the most beautiful examples we find in Jephtha's daughter, who comes before us as the very type of sacrifice. She had apparently no great gift. Her life was so humble and obscure. Her very name is forgotten. She was just a light hearted Jewish girl. Yes but she had something that was better than talent; she gave something much better. She gave herself; she laid down her life to save her father's honor. In this way she was the great forerunner of Christ and she learned the lesson of the Cross. Her very name is forgotten, she will be known by the simple title of Jephtha's daughter, but the memory of that noble sacrifice will linger long in the minds of men when others will be forgotten. One of the hopeful signs of the times is the interest that our women are taking in social and economic questions. Gaiety is not emerging our best women, our best and noblest women are occupied in solving our social and labor problems.

Women today are pressing into every field of knowledge, medicine, law, science and even theology, and this is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. For the greatest power of human progress is, the hunger of human souls for light, knowledge, love and power. When this yearning is followed by the women of our land who are the mothers of our race, the future of the world is secure.

I can assure you that my best wishes shall always go with you in the work of your order.

GRAZING LEASES

That the Dominion government has adopted a rental charge of 2 cents per acre for land under grazing leases, instead of 4 cents as previously charged, as a policy for an indefinite period, is indicated by the order-in-council of April 12, 1922, a copy of which appear in the Canada Gazette of April 22. Under the ordinary rules the new regulations regarding grazing leases would come into effect one month after the first publication of this order in council, or on May 22.

The former government made a temporary reduction in the rental rate from 4 cents to 2 cents per acre in October, 1921, and restricted this rule to October, 1922. In the spring of the present year this order was changed to read that the reduction would stay in force at the pleasure of the minister of the interior. This action was taken at the instigation of the stockmen of the west and the representations of the inspectors in Alberta, who pointed out the poor conditions in the cattle industry and the vast tracks of land which the dry years had left practically without feed.

Under the date of April 12, after the order extending the reduction period at the pleasure of the minister, there appears an order-in-council rescinding the former grazing regulations and setting out a new set which shall be substituted. Section 9 of the revised regulations says: "The lessee shall pay an annual rental at the rate of 2 cents for every acre covered by the lease, payable half-yearly in advance."

AN EXTENSIVE MENU

Six hundred and seventy-five barn owls, according to the Biological Survey, had been dining shortly before an examination of their digestive organs, and this is what was found: The remains of 1,119 meadow mice, 462 house mice, 134 house rats, and other small mammals to the number of 5,400. The state of Pennsylvania once gave a bounty for every owl killed. The farmers soon discovered the blunder they had made in seeking the destruction of this good friend, and had the bad law repealed.

STILL NEUTRAL

Two courses are open to the striking coal miner, but he sternly refuses to take his pick.

The C.P.R. increased its force of employees during the past two weeks by the addition of 1000 men.

LOOKS LIKE GOOD YEAR

Although the unsettled weather conditions have held the farmer back a little, most of the tillers have been on the land for a week or more, and the plow, harrow, disc and seeder are to be seen in action on every farm, putting in the 1922 crop. The soil is in splendid condition with plenty of moisture to give growth a good start and with the continuance of sunshine with a fair amount of moisture the usual predictions are in order.

WHAT THE COW GAVE

"Want ad" in the Wichita Falls Times: "For sale—A full blooded cow, giving milk, three tons of hay, a lot of chickens, and several stoves."

Twenty thousand Ford cars were shipped from Canada last December for Australia.

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE

Trade-at-Home Campaign

Many Put Trust in the Unknown

A curious trait in human nature makes itself apparent very frequently. That is an inclination to trust in the unknown rather than in that with which one is familiar. A person is very apt to take a chance, even though he may know that the odds are 100 to one against him, instead of being satisfied with lesser rewards about which there is no possibility of doubt.

It is, possibly, the flaring up of the ever-present gambling instinct, but there is something more in it than that. There is in it the unexplained tendency on the part of most people to reach for the chimerical and ignore the tangible and substantial thing which is near at hand. Man is seldom satisfied with those things that are within his grasp, but is reaching always for the unattainable. Too often, he loses, that which he might easily gain by blindly pursuing that which is always just out of his reach.

WHY "CON" MAN THRIVES

Coupled, in a way, with his faith in the unknown is the tendency on the part of so many people to place confidence in a stranger in preference to one who is known and has been tried and proven. It is this tendency which makes possible the operations of the "con" man, the get-rich-quick artist, the unscrupulous promoter and the salesman of worthless mining stocks. The man who would not think of trusting Bill Jones, his next-door neighbor and fellow church member, will confidently turn over his life's savings to a stranger who unfolds a tale of riches to be won. Bill Jones might talk his head off in behalf of a legitimate proposition without getting a dollar where the slick stranger with the worthless proposition can get thousands.

It is these two tendencies which, apparently, are so widely prevalent among all classes of people that have made possible the success of the great mail order houses in the big cities. A knowledge of psychology is as important to the mail order man as a knowledge of business practices. He plays upon these tendencies of man to take a chance, to trust in the unknown rather than the known, to place confidence in the stranger rather than the friend.

HOPE TO DRAW PRIZE

Those who buy merchandise from a mail order house are moved partly, whether they realize it or

not, by that trait in their nature which prompts them to trust in the unknown rather than in that with which they are familiar. They are hoping, it may be unconsciously, that they will draw a prize. They do not know what they will get, for it is impossible for one to know what he is going to get when he orders merchandise from a picture and a highly-colored description in a catalogue. He is taking a chance on the unknown.

Buying merchandise from the local merchant, on the other hand, contains none of these elements of chance that enter into the dealings with the mail order house. When one buys a stove from the hardware store in his home town, he may get none of the thrills that come from taking a chance but he will get a stove that will last longer and keep him warmer than the one that he might get from the mail order house and to the average individual these things are likely to be more important than the thrills.

USING YOUR EYES

When you buy from the local merchant you see the thing that you are buying, you inspect it carefully, examine the workmanship and the quality of the material of which it is made and in many cases you have the privilege of testing it before paying for it. You have not only your own eyes and knowledge of values to rely upon, but you have the advantage of the advice of the merchant who has an expert knowledge of the merchandise which he is selling and who, in 99 cases out of 100, can be relied upon to tell the truth about it. Then you have the guarantee that is backed not only by the retail merchant, but in many cases by the manufacturer. If the article which you buy does not prove satisfactory after it is given a fair test, you can take it back to the store where you bought it, in most cases, and get your money back. The retailer may get his money back from the manufacturer, but if he doesn't he stands the loss. In any event you are protected.

Why a person will place his confidence in a stranger rather than a friend or will trust in the unknown rather than in that which is tangible, is something that is hard to understand. Even the mail order house does not pretend to know why it is so, but it accepts conditions as it finds them and makes the most of the opportunities that they offer.

Hardware

VULCAN SUPPLY COMPANY
Harness, Hardware, Implements
Large stock of Harness and Implements
Repairs of all kinds
at reasonable prices. We want
your business. Trade with Vulcan.
G. C. COLLIER—C.S. HALL

22nd BATT. ACTION RIFLE
This is the rifle you have been looking for. Quality of material, workmanship, low price, strength and accuracy are unsurpassed.
Shoots 22 Short and Long
PRICE \$8.50
J. WOLFE—Phone 11

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LET US ESTIMATE
for you on your Tinsmithing, Plumbing and Heating requirements. We specialize in the installation and repairs of all kinds of heating appliances. We guarantee satisfaction on all work done.
P.O. Box 141.
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Co-Operative Associations

CO-OPERATION
means strength. Co-operative buying means lessened cost to you. Mr. Consumer: Why not deal with an organization which shows you a practical way to save. Lumber, Building Materials, Farm Machinery.
THE VULCAN CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LTD.

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VULCAN SHOE HOSPITAL
Modern Equipped Shoe Repair.
Shoe repairs of all kinds. Best materials. Best workmanship. We carry a large stock of New Boots and Shoes and our knowledge of this business is your protection on all boots bought here.
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Meat Markets

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Fresh and Cured Meats
Fish, Vegetables
Large Stock of Groceries
Phone 127
GEO. EAMOR

Having secured the services of Mr. Jas. Dick to attend to the Meat Department, I now feel free to give my undivided attention to our Grocery Department, and will be pleased to give you prices that will compare with any house.
DYCE ALLAN—4 X



Bakers

PROPERLY BAKED BREAD is accomplished only with painstaking care and attention. We spent the utmost care on the output of this bakery and we use only the highest quality of ingredients. Patronage home industry.
VULCAN BAKERY

Grocers

MAKE UP THAT ORDER for Groceries. Bring it to us and we will convince you you can do better at this store than by sending out of town. Our stock is always fresh and wholesome. Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fresh Meats, China, Glassware—Phone 15.
T. L. SIMINGTON & CO.

General Stores

THE STORE OF GOOD SERVICE
General Dry Goods
Men's Furnishings. Boots & Shoes
Large Stock of Groceries
We Meet all Competitive Prices
E. E. MACINTOSH

Garages

GENERAL SERVICE GARAGE
We repair and overhaul all makes of cars and gasoline engines, and we guarantee our work to be satisfactory. We would be glad to give you an estimate on contemplated work.
Gray Dort Agents
R. BARBER, Manager

YOUR CAR IS POSSIBLY requiring some attention. Let us look it over for you and advise on repairs. We specialize in Chevrolet service and carry a large stock of parts. We repair all makes of cars.
CHEVROLET SERVICE STATION



Jewellers

THIS STORE'S POLICY is to represent goods exactly as to quality. To sell all jewellery values at a uniform fair price. To fulfill all guarantees. To cheerfully correct all mistakes. To give to all a square deal. Let us advise you.
H. C. JACQUES
Gem Jeweller

Dry Goods

GENERAL DRY GOODS
Boots and Shoes
Ladies' and Gents' Outfitters
We carry a large stock of the famous Northway Garments for women. We take pleasure in showing our stock. Buy-at-home.
BUCK & HOWSON

WE HAVE ENDEAVORED to anticipate your requirements here in Vulcan. We merit your patronage and in return we offer you an up-to-date stock of Dry Goods, etc. at prices which will satisfy the most exacting buyer.
R. THOMAS & CO.

WE SPECIALIZE in Dry Goods and Gent's Furnishings. Our stock is abundantly supplied with up-to-date merchandise at very reasonable prices. We invite you to inspect our stock and to become acquainted with our values and prices.
J. NAISMITH & COMPANY

Gents Furnishings

THE PROGRESSIVE MAN will keep his money in his own community. This up-to-date Men's Store caters to the apparel requirements of the progressive man. Hart Shoes, House of Hobblerlin Clothing for men.
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DRUGS
Drug Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Sick Room Supplies, Rubber Goods, Stationery, Magazines, Prescriptions Accurately Dispensed
ERRETT KING-P.H.M. R.
Imperial Hotel Block

THE REXALL STORE offers you the benefit of an international service in meeting your Proprietary medicine requirements. Our dispensing department will handle your prescriptions with accuracy and despatch. Deal at the Rexall Stores.
D. C. JONES

Opera House, Monday

An All-Star Cast in "EXPERIENCE"



FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Wallace Reid, in "The Gold Diggers."

HERNLEIGH NEWS

On Friday evening, April 28, a farewell party dance was held at the Berrywater school in honor of Miss Pickard, teacher for the past two years and who is leaving for her home in New Brunswick shortly. Miss Pickard during her stay has made many friends in the locality, and during her regime the Berrywater school has held an enviable record among country schools, having won the Marquis Municipal School Fair shield, twice running, the Strathcona Trust prize for physical drill, and over \$170 in cash prizes in two years.

The programme consisted of games, songs and musical selections up to 12 p.m., when supper, kindly provided by the ladies, was served. After supper Mr. D. Sims, chairman of the school board, made a few remarks voicing the feeling of general regret at Miss Pickard's going from our midst and presented her with a club bag on behalf of her many friends, both adult and children, in the locality of Hearnleigh and the territory adjacent thereto. Miss Pickard replied in a neat little speech, thanking everybody for the token of goodwill and saying how sorry she was to leave, as she had spent a very happy time at Berrywater and that wherever she went she would always have kind memories of the people around Hearnleigh. Dancing was then in order to the wee small hours.

The school was tastefully decorated for the occasion by the children in the school colours, green and white, and Miss Pickard's University (Mt. Allison) colours, red and white.

The following ladies and gentlemen very kindly helped with the programme: Mesdames Jack Baden, L. A. Douglass, Roy Adams, N. Campbell, W. Hill, R. Todd; the Misses Adams, Gilhooley, Ethel Campbell; Messrs. Campbell, Sims, McLean, Oldfield, L. A. Douglass; Johnson, Mensinger, Haslam. The school children staged a musical drill which was very good.

RED CROSS NEWS

Miss Grace Dunham spent the Easter holidays visiting friends in Calgary, and says she had a "great time".

Mr. and Mrs. E. Greenlee left on Friday to spend the week-end with friends in Okotoks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kehr entertained the members of the family, and a few friends from town, at a dinner on Easter Sunday, celebrating Mrs. Kehr's sixteenth birthday.

Mrs. W. L. Gordon and daughter, Miss Ester Gordon, were also among the guests. Miss Gordon went to Nanton on the 18th where she has accepted a position.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. Willard Snow has been on the sick list this last week.

Master Frederick Woodman fell off a load of hay Saturday, when the horses shied, and cut his head so that four stitches had to be taken in it. However Frederick was able to be at Sunday school with his head bandaged.

The boys (and some of the men) have been busy building the "Annex" to the Red Cross school house. When completed it will be very convenient for social functions and Sunday school classes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Clayton and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Doane, attended the Odd Fellows' Annual service in Vulcan Sunday, and report a most interesting service, and a fine sermon by Mr. Brunton.

The farmers are all out and going strong again after two weeks enforced idleness. The moisture is much appreciated, the only trouble is much feed has been consumed by idle horses (to say nothing of the men), with nothing to show for it.

Hauling hay was the chief occupation last week.

We would like to call the attention of farmers to the timely and instructive article on "Grasshoppers" in last week's "Advocate" by a man who seems to know what he is talking about, and advise farmers to "govern themselves accordingly" as father used to tell us when we were "kids".

Just think! Not an Institute meeting in April! How did we ever live through it. The next meeting will be on May 4 with Mrs. Robert Hays. The visit of the Vulcaas W. I. has been postponed till June on account of bad roads.

BRANT NEWS

More hay has arrived in Brant. School started Monday after Easter vacation.

Mr. Fred Hays was a Brant visitor on Saturday.

Money would go farther did it not travel so fast.

No popular writer is a genius to his stenographer.

Mrs. F. Law was a Calgary visitor on Saturday.

Delbert Thomas was visiting Lee St. Clair on Sunday.

Mr. L. J. St. Clair is busily engaged in spring plowing.

The Heckle Bros. started to seed grain on Thursday.

Mrs. John Eversman was a Calgary visitor on Saturday.

How easy it is to suggest a remedy for other people's ills.

Mr. J. Grey returned Friday to work for Mr. W. Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Johns were Calgary visitors Thursday.

"Does your husband ever take your advice?" "Only as a joke."

Mr. Leslie Anderson of Frankburg, is working for the Heckle Bros.

Mrs. Frank Heckle visited their farm near Ensign on Friday.

A number of little folks visited the junior room at school on Friday.

Mrs. George McKay was a caller at the Heckle home on Wednesday.

Mr. Ave Hinding was a Sunday caller at the home of Mrs. Olsen's.

Don't kiss your sister before another girl. Kiss the other girl first.

Mr. John Eversman took a new cook to the ranch with him on Thursday.

Miss Laura Holmes spent the week-end with her brother, Mr. D. Holmes.

Mr. Harry Green drove his car to town Saturday for the first time this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Fass were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Harper on Sunday.

Mr. MacNeil and family were enjoying a car ride Friday, the first this spring.

Mrs. Ira Olsen moved the first part of the week to their farm, west of town.

Mr. Fred Toms has changed his boarding place from Mrs. Olsen's to Mrs. Holmes.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Green are the proud parents of a baby girl born April 24.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pettifer returned home Thursday bringing with them their baby boy.

The expenditures for the city of Calgary for the year 1922 has been put down at \$3,552,157.

Mr. J. Edgerton was the first person from the west to drive his car to town after the recent snow storm.

Anna MacNeil returned to school Monday after her absence all winter, which she spent in attending school at Granum.

Mrs. Marion Ricketts of Drumheller is expected Saturday night to visit her sister Mrs. L. J. St. Clair and brother Mr. H. Matheson.

Mrs. W. E. Green is rejoicing in the return of her son Tom, Green on Saturday who has been absent the past four years.

Mr. George James has moved to Mrs. W. E. Green's ranch to work the coming year. He is now at home to his bachelor friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Christianson and children were visiting at the home of Sam Stewarts on Sunday. They brought home with them Iain's pony Lucy.

It has been specially requested by Master David McColman to announce the fact that Mr. Lloyd Journy of Vulcan was really a visitor at the McColman home on Sunday, April 23.

Mr. Darce Olsen who has rented Henry Olsen's place has now moved there and is ready to receive callers. Ove Hinding called on him Thursday night for supper. It is understood they are swell cooks.

With plenty of the famous brand of Alberta sunshine with us and the starting of growth indicating that spring is here for good, preparation has begun throughout the whole district for getting the 1922 crop in and started in good time. While the nights are fairly cool the warm sunshine during the daytime is converting the prairies into a forcing bed, drying up the low places and the green grass is now seen through the drab of dry vegetation.

TOWN COUNCIL

Decide to Grant Franchise to Electric Service

An adjourned meeting of the council was held on Thursday last.

It was finally decided to grant a ten-year franchise to the Vulcan Electric Light Service, the terms of which have been arranged between the company and the council. The franchise is subject to ratification by the Utilities Commission.

Notice was received of permission granted by the Utilities Board for the issue of town debentures, and a by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers.

Council decided that a charge of fifty cents per load be made for the removal of earth from private premises by the town man and team.

Council ordered the repairs necessary to a culvert near the agricultural grounds; and by resolution it was decided that the town bell be rung regularly every day except Sunday at the hours of seven, twelve, one and six, commencing Monday, May 8th.

The next regular meeting of council will be held on Thursday, May 4th.

KIRKCALDY NEWS

On March 29 the women of Kirkcaldy and district met at the Kirkcaldy church and under the direction of Mrs. Bobier, organized an Institute.

Nineteen charter members were enrolled. Mrs. Boose was elected president; Mrs. Clements, 1st vice-president; Mrs. C. A. Johnson, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Seevera, secretary-treasurer; Mesdames Gossett, Sinclair and Mallory, directors; Mesdames A.M. Roebuck and Johnson, auditors. After the business was over a lunch was served.

At the second meeting, on April 27, Mrs. Boose gave her report of the convention, recently held at Lethbridge, which was very interesting and instructive. Two new members were enrolled. Mrs. Seevera and Mrs. Mallory served a dainty lunch.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Johnson, May 11th, at 2:30 p.m., and at this meeting Mrs. Peterson will give a demonstration on cheese making. The women of the community are cordially invited to attend.

THE WHEAT BOARD

"Millions of dollars more," would have been received by the Canadian farmer for his 1920 crop had the Canada wheat board been continued for another year, according to advice given this morning by James Stewart, who was chairman of that board, appearing before the agriculture committee of the house of commons, this morning. Mr. Stewart was questioned at length by both eastern and western members of the committee. He believed that all the interests concerned had been very fairly treated by the board. Canadian flour consumers had benefitted by controlled flour prices. World prices would ordinarily fix the Canadian flour prices. Mr. Stewart said he believed the millers "had made a fair profit" under the wheat board. The world demand had been for wheat rather than for flour.

Mr. Stewart was asked what length a voluntary pool or a compulsory wheat board would go in stabilizing prices and giving relief to farmers. Witness believed a voluntary pool would give a measure of relief. It would only get a certain part of the wheat, but would be an important comparative factor in checking rapid declines.

Answering C. W. Stewart, (Humboldt), witness said he stood absolutely by his report that a wheat pool gave more intelligent marketing. A compulsory scheme would be better than a voluntary pool. Answering a further question, Mr. Stewart could see nothing "except perhaps sentiment," to justify the drastic sag in prices last fall.

Before putting the winter clothing away for the summer, be sure that it is all thoroughly cleaned. Moths and insects favor soil spots. Another point is that the heat of the iron kills any moths or eggs which might be present.

A decline in total liabilities and total assets of Canadian banks during March is shown by the statement issued through the department of finance today. At the end of February assets of Canadian banks stood at \$2,645,614,035 and liabilities at \$2,370,542,898. On March 31 the former totalled \$2,622,756,500 and the latter \$2,348,670,584. Savings deposits remain at practically the same figure as at the end of February, while current loans in Canada show a slight decrease.

SEEDS SEEDS

Sunflower

15c. lb.

Brome Seed

11c. lb.

Garden Seeds

And

Onion Sets

N. Young, Ensign Store

Service

Quality

Price

ALBERTA BULLETIN

Issued Weekly by the Government Publicity Commissioner

Premier Greenfield and Attorney General Brownlee are still at Ottawa continuing negotiations in connection with the transfer of natural resources to the province.

The feeding steers purchased last fall by the university were sold the past week on the Edmonton stock yards for very high prices. Some 70 steers were purchased in the first place at the average of \$3.22 and were sold last week at an average of \$6.72 averaging in weight about 1240 pounds. Fifty-six of them sold at 7 cents, six at 6 1/2 cents, and three at 5 cents. The marketing costs totalled 23 cents. The overhead cost of feeding was not more than \$100 for the lot. Gains varied from \$17.50 per head down to \$2.50 per head on the poorer stuff.

The advisory council of scientific research of the province is making extensive preparations for work during the coming season. One party will undertake an extensive geological survey of the foothill country, to ascertain existence of coal and oil deposits. Another party will make an investigation of the iron deposits on Lake Athabasca. The work is under direction of Prof. Allen, of the university.

Increased production of coal during the month of February is shown by returns made. The production for February of this year was 150,108 tons more than in February of 1921. The total production of all coals was 615,894 tons compared with 465,486 tons for February 1921.

Many inquiries are being received by the publicity commissioner from intending settlers in Alberta chiefly from the middle western states. Interest is displayed in all parts of the province. The government is not encouraging wholesale immigration, but offers encouragement to those who have sufficient capital to establish themselves.

Monday, May 8, has been settled upon as Arbor Day this year, and order-in-council having been passed by the provincial government to that effect. The holiday is mainly intended to provide an opportunity for the school children of the province to plant trees about the school premises. The holiday is observed, however, by

government offices and in other official circles.

Permit teachers will soon be a thing of the past, declares Hon. Perrin Baker, minister of education. Though there are about 200 permits now in existence, these have been granted only until the middle of April. About 500 new teachers will be available from the Normal schools this season.

Arrangements are being made by the Hon. Geo. Hoadley, minister of agriculture for the establishment of an experimental station for experiments in treatment of livestock diseases at the government farm just north of Edmonton, at Oliver. There is a farm of 900 acres there in connection with the new institute for mental defectives and a part of this will be set aside for use of Dr. Percy Talbot, provincial veterinarian, in the valuable experimental work he is carrying on in connection with various diseases of livestock.

The annual synopsis of legislation passed at the session of the legislature has been completed by John D. Hunt, law clerk of the legislature, and has been printed in pamphlet form.

Listing of irrigation lands in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District is now proceeding under the supervision of the irrigation council of the government. Listings of land have been secured at prices ranging from \$12 to \$30.00, the latter price covering land more or less improved. The irrigation council has moved into new offices in Lethbridge, and is preparing for an active season's work.

There will be nearly 1000 entries for the holding of grade eight examinations in the province this coming June, it is announced by the education department. This will give a wider opportunity than ever to grade eight pupils to try their high school entrance examinations in the schools in

which they have received their instruction.

Important development work by one of the large copper syndicates in the States is to take place on the gold claims recently staked in the Sweet Grass Hills, south of Taber, it is announced. The Anaconda Copper Co. is sending three parties into the field to develop the recent strike of gold.

Development is commencing in the oil fields south-east of Lethbridge, following the oil strike recently made on the Montana side of the Alberta border. Several oil rigs are to commence work on the Alberta side of the border in this field, it is announced.

In the end Great Britain always decides to let George do it.

THE CRUEL BOY

Dr. Harris, who for many years was Commissioner of Public Schools in the United States, made the following statement before a large body of teachers:

"If a boy is cruel, he must be educated out of his cruelty; if not, he will become a bad citizen, and eighty per cent of that class, sooner or later, will be supported by the nation as criminals. It is less expensive to educate in humanity than support as criminals later in life."

In the end Great Britain always decides to let George do it.

VULCAN BAKERY

Fresh Bread and Pastries Every Day

VULCAN CUNNINGHAM ALBERTA

Spring is Now Here!

Now that the long-looked-for nice weather is here you will require new goods to brighten up and feel that it really is Spring.

Our Stock was Never More Complete

Northway Suits for Ladies

In Tricotine Serge, Gaberdines, Etc., Price \$30 to \$50. New Basket Weave Sport Suits for Ladies, in Mauser, Grey, Sand and Huma, Price \$25.00 to \$35.00.

Sport Skirts for Ladies

Sport Skirts, in all the New Cloths. Price \$8.50 to \$16. Serge Skirts for Ladies, \$6.50 to \$10.00.

Spring Coats for Ladies

In Velours, Tweeds and Polo Cloths, in many beautiful shades, Price \$20.00 and up.

Fancy and Plain Dresses

In Serge, Tricotine, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Metre, and Flannel Jumpers.

Shoes for Ladies

We have a wonderful selection of Oxfords, Pumps and Straps. Straps \$4.00 to \$7.90. Special Tan Strap, with Lace Tie, sizes 3 to 7, Special \$4.25.

Bloomers

Ladies' Zimmer Knit Bloomers, in Pink and White, Special at 60c. Girls' Bloomers, Pink and White, Special 40, 45, 50c.

Dry Goods

Pure Wool Serge, 54 inches wide, Special \$1.96. Heavy Tweed, just the thing for Boys' Pants or Suits, 54 inches wide, Special \$2.25. Fancy Turkish Towel, 18x40 inches, a real fancy towel, Special 60c. Four yard-wide Linoleum in stock.

Working Men's Outfitters

We have an Excellent Stock of Working Men's Goods for this Season. Shirts 95c. to \$1.85, Sox 20c. up, Jersey Gloves 25c., Leather Gloves \$1.00 to \$2.50, Caps 75c. to \$2.50.

We Will Take Your Eggs in Exchange for Our Goods

Buck & Howson

Exclusive Dry Goods and Men's Wear Store, Vulcan.



Millinery

We have a Nice Selection of Pattern and Ready-to-Wear Hats

Price \$3.50 to \$16.50.